RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 17th May 1995/27th Vaisakha, 1917 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock. **Mr. Chairman** *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*581. The Questioner (Shri Lakkhiram Agarwal) was absent. For answer vide Col...infra]

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग की बैठक में कश्मीर मसले से संबंधित प्रचार-सामग्री का वितरण

*582. **श्री गोविन्दराव आदिक:** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न भाषाओं में तैयार की गई कश्मीर मसले से संबंधित प्रचार-सामग्री हाल ही में जेनेवा में हुए मानवाधिकार सम्मेलन में वितरित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने पाकिस्तान के इस झूठे प्रचार का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया; और

(ग) यदि इस संबंध में स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग) एक वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

वक्तव्य

सरकार ने फरवरी-मार्च, 1995 में जेनेवा में आयोजित संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग के सत्र के दौरान वितरण के लिए कश्मीर के मसले पर विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री तैयार की और भेजी। इस सामग्री में, जिसमें से कुछ सामग्री अंग्रेजी के अलावा फ्रेंच और अरबी में भी थी, अन्य बातों के अलावा कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में सही ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों भारत में विशेषकर जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रायोजित आतंकवाद के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में क्षेत्रों पर कब्जा करने के पाकिस्तान के इरादों और इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए उसके द्वारा आतंकवाद का प्रयोग करने का उल्लेख किया गया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने बलपूर्वक जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के ऐतिहासिक तथा वर्तमान स्थिति के सही तथ्यों को उजागर किया जिनमें पाकिस्तान द्वारा आतंकवाद को प्रायोजित करने और उसके परिणामस्वरूप मासूम भारतीय नागरिकों के मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का उल्लेख भी शामिल है। भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों ने सभी मतभेदों पर पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्पन्न शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत द्विपक्षीय रूप से चर्चा करने के लिए भारत सरकार की तत्परता भी दोहराई।

पाकिस्तान के भारत विरोधी दुष्प्रचार का खण्डन करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। सरकार तथा भारतीय मिशन निरन्तर ऐसी गतिविधियों पर निगाह रखते हैं। द्विपक्षीय स्तर पर तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर, पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए जाने वाले झूठे तथा दुर्भावित प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिए निर्णयकर्ताओं; समाचार तन्त्र तथा अन्य देशों की सरकारों को तथ्यात्मक सूचना प्रदान करके त्वरित, व्यापक एवं कारगर कार्यवाही की जाती है। सामान्य राजनयिक प्रयासों के अलावा जो भी प्रचार-सामग्री आवश्यक होगी, तैयार की जायेगी और विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से वितरित की जाएगी।

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after this conference, reports appeared in the newspapers wherein it was said that the Indian Delegation had failed to impress upon the delegates who attended this Conference, as far as the Kashmir issue was concerned. Many newspapers have said this. They have clearly stated that the Indian Delegation went to Geneva much in advance, but was not able to supply the necessary information in the various languages to the delegates who attended the Conference, thereby creating a very bad impression. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the reports which appeared in the newspapers and whether the Government has scrutinised these reports as to their authenticity or correctness.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, some newsitem was there in a section of the Press that the materials were not properly distributed. But, perhaps, it is not correct because if you look at the performance of our Delegation in the Human Rights Commission in 1994 and 1995, as well as in the U.N. General Assembly in 1993 and 1994, you would appreciate that Pakistan was not able to get its Resolution endorsed either in the U.N. Human Rights Commission or in the U.N. General Assembly. In fact, we sent materials published by the Government of India as well as some of the materials published by the various non-Governmental organsiations who participated in the Human Rights Conference. These were in three languages, i.e. English, French and Arabic. These were distributed and the outcome of these conferences clearly indicates that the Indian Delegation—as you know, one such Delegation was led by no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee—was able to put forth our point of view, as a result of which Pakistan, despite its very best efforts and despite the publicity campaign which it had built up, was not able to succeed. The ultimate outcome of these conferences was that Pakistan did not gather sufficient support to get its Resolution endorsed either in the Human Rights Conference or in the U.N. General Assembly.

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: It has been stated in the reply that the Government had prepared and supplied a wide variety of material on the Kashmir issue. The question is: Was it really distributed? Did it reach the delegates? The hon. Minister has not made this clear.

My second supplementary is: it has also been reported that in the Pakistani literature which was distributed at the Conference, it was alleged that the Indian security forces had killed 30,000 women in Kashmir, and that more than 13,000 women were raped by the Indian security forces. When such a type of vicious propaganda was made by Pakistan, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a befitting reply was given in this regard at the Conference.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, we not only produced the material, but also circulated it and it reached the delegates. Apart from the venue of the Conference, we are also keeping our Missions apprised of the situation. It is true that Pakistan has launched, what I should say, a massive disinformation campaign, wherein they are projecting an exaggerated picture. But, perhaps, the hon. Members would appreciate that it has started having, what you may call, some sort of the Diminishing Returns. The high-profile publicity, which had begun at the initial stage, is not now paying dividends to them. We submitted a large amount of material—"The Kashmir Story" in English, "The Kashmir Story" in French, "Proxy War Continued", "GOI's Response to the Amnesty International's Report"; I can go on illustrating these. Some of these documents were shown to the Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee also. Henceforth, I have also instructed our Ministry to place these documents in the Parliament Library so that the Members can have access to these and they can also make their recommendations if improvments are needed. As I mentioned, some of these documents have been prepared by the NGOs who participated in the Human Rights Conference. They also bring out such material. It is true that Pakistan built up a disinformation campaign but because of effective intervention by our delegates, both official and non-official, we have been able to demolish the picture that Pakistan wanted to project. As a consequence of that, Pakistan failed to muster enough strength to get the resolutions endorsed in the Conference.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, हालांकि मंत्री जी ने अपने इस उत्तर में यह बताया है कि जिनेवा में संपन्न हुए मानवाधिकार सम्मेलन में सरकार की ओर से कई भाषाओं में यह सामग्री वितरित की गई थी, किन्तु

हकीकत यह है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में कश्मीर मसले से संबंधित तथ्यों पर पाकिस्तान जितना असत्य और प्रभावी प्रहार भारत सरकार पर करता है, उतने प्रभावीपन से हम उसका जवाब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। यह हकीकत है, जिसको देश का नागरिक, देश का सदस्य स्वीकार करता है और जितनी बार हमने सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से यह बात की कि आप इस तरह की प्रचार सामग्री तैयार क्यों नहीं करते, तो उनका एक ही जवाब होता है कि विदेश मंत्रालय की सहमति और सहयोग के बिना हम इस सामग्री को तैयार नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि भले ही आपने कोई सामग्री बनाई हो, वितरित की हो, लेकिन क्योंकि उसका संतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं निकला है, तो क्या आप सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से मिलकर, जिनके पास एक ढांचा है सामग्री तैयार करने का उनसे मिलकर, कोई प्रभावी सामग्री तैयार करवाएंगे? दूसरा, इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगी, जैसा आपने कहा कि पार्लियामेंटरी लाइब्रेरी में इसको रख देंगे, बजाय पार्लियामेंटरी लाइब्रेरी के क्या आप यहां प्रकाशन फलक पर, पब्लिकेशन काउण्टर पर यह सामग्री, जो आपने बनाई थी, उसको उपलब्ध करांएगे ताकि हम लोग यह जांच सके कि यह सामग्री कितनी प्रभावी है, कितनी नहीं है और उसमें और प्रभावी सुझाव दे सके?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the suggestion about improving the material and also taking the help of the I&B Ministry is concerned, the suggestion is welcome. We can surely do that. Not only that, I can also place it in the Parliament Library for the information of the Members. If the hon. Members are interested, we can also give it to them and they can make their suggestion, if any improvements are needed.

But I would like to submit one point, most respectfully, that it is not merely because of the influence of the literature; Pakistan might have had some success, in the initial stages, in achieving what they might have attempted to achieve. But, after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Despite launching a massive campaign, not once, but four times, they have failed to convince the world community to what they have been saying on Kashmir. That is why it was not only that they were not able to get their resolutions endorsed at the UN Human Rights Conference, but rather it also became possible for India to get the endorsement of its viewpoint on the dangers of terrorism, which are cutting across the borders and causing serious menace to the sustenance of peace and threatening territorial integrity. This was endorsed. So far as Pakistan's own track record is concerned, I need not remind the hon. Members, as they are fully aware of it, and some of them are more aware of it than I am. For the last two days we were debating it. But, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members to one point: It has been pointed out in the Annual Report of the state Department of the USA, 1994 on the Pattern of Global Terrorism, and they have devoted a number of pages to one of the organisations based in Pakistan, that the organisation was indulging in terrorist activities not only in Kashmir in India but also in some other countries. That is Harkatul Ansar. This has been recorded. It was involved in the blast of World Trade Centre in the USA. So, these points are being appreciated by the World community, as a result of which, we got the support.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Sir, I had the privilege of representing this country both in the Human Rights Commission and in the UN. I hope the hon. Minister agrees with me that other countries react according to their perception of their own interests not on the basis of the propaganda. I was in Pakistan recently. I noticed with interests the dissatisfaction with the Pakistani propaganda outside being mentioned in the Pakistani Parliament and in the Press there. Therefore, I hope my hon. friend agrees with me that what is helping us is not the literature that he produces but what is helping us is transparency. I hope you will sustain it.

May I also ask you kindly to apprise the House also of the remarks made by the UN Human Rights Commissioner after his visit to Kashimr? It will be very helpful. That is something which you

should broadcast more than anything else.

The publications are good. Please go ahead with them. I have seen in Geneva and New York that whatever Pakistan may do all its propaganda is falling flat and our case is getting a great deal of attention positively. Therefore, may I ask of him to sustain the policy regarding transparency and also broadcasting more remarks of those non-Indians who visit the Valley particularly the Human Rights Commission which has certified this fact and also particularly the 1994 Report on Terrorism that you mentioned? This has not been adequately advertised here. What have they said about terrorism sponsored by Pakistan? May I ask of him kindly to do it again?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do appreciate the suggestion of the hon. Member. As I mentioned our delegation did a good job in the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Atalji led our delegation this year. Gujralji also led our delegation at one point of time. It is true that various countries take their decisions according to their perception of our relations and that the publicity has a limited impact.

I do agree that transparency of our policies would convince people more and more about what is happening. I had the privilege of having discussions with the United Nations Human Rights Commissioner when he visited Kashmir, and his report is quite favourable.

In addition to that, I can also share with the hon. Members of this House that immediately before the happening of the Charar-e-Sharief incident, the European Union Ambassadors visited Kashmir and they had discussions with a large number of people there. They also carried a very favourable report. They have reported to their respective countries and the European Union itself. Therefore, I do agree with the hon. Member's suggestions that we should be more and more transparent in our approach and in our policies. People should be allowed to come. That is why we are asking them to go there to visit it and to see it. It has helped us to place the situation in a proper perspective and more and more people are appreciating it.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: You have disgressed from the original question whether our propaganda is equal to the Pakistani propoganda. That is the question, but you are digressing from that.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The CITU and the AITUC representatives who went as NGO representatives there have done a very good work there.

They had not been included in the Government deleglation. We requested for their inclusion in the Government delegation. In the international conferences so many forces are at work.

The trade union representatives, who are to really focus and defend the Government line were not given representation. I do not think it was corfect. Why were they not given representation? Will the Minister make the position clear on that?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, if we extend the scope of the question, it would be a bit difficult for me to respond. But, generally I can say that particularly in the Human Rights Commissions or in the international conventions on social issues we do give representations. In the very recently held Social Summit at Copenhagen we gave adequate representation to the NGOs, including the trade union organisations. They were present at the Social Summit at Copenhagen. But the question basically relates to the propaganda and the materials related to propoganda. I think it would be better if we can confine ourselves to that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, Pakistan is waging a propaganda war to internationalise the Kashmir issue. During the recent visit to the United States, the Prime Minister of Pakistan continued her tirade against India and President Clinton

suggested a change in the Pressler Law to resume the arms supply to Pakistan. Sir, it is a blatant attempt to interfere in the affairs of the continent and to create tension. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister what he proposes to do to counter this propaganda. Secondly, will he show the courage to stand up against this American threat, especially of President Clinton, to destabilise the area by supplying more arms to Pakistan?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of taking effective steps to counteract the disinformation campaign of Pakistan *vis-a-vis* Kashmir and on other issues is concerned, I entirely agree with him that they should come up to the level and we should effectively make the counter-propoganda to remove the impression of the disinformation campaign. But, I do not think we can bring in the question of the Pressler Amendment and all other issues within the purview of this question.

मौलाना औबेदुल्ला खान आज़मी: शुक्रिया सर, पाकिस्तान के झूठे प्रोपेगंडे यह साबित कर रहे हैं कि इंटरनेशनल तौर पर वह झूठों का बादशाह सियासी तौर पर साबित हुआ है। हम उसके झूठे प्रोपेगंडे का जवाब शायद सही तरीके से नहीं दे पा रहे हैं जिसके नतीजे में पूरी दुनिया को गुमराह करने का उसने एक मन्सूबा बनाया है जिसमें हमें बेपनाह परेशानियां हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या तहरीर और तकरीर दो ही ज़रिए हैं किसी प्रोपेगंडा का जवाब देने के लिए और तहरीर और तकरीर की ताकत मिसाईल और बम से भी कहीं ज्यादा होती है। तो इंसानी दिल और दिमाग को सही राह पर लाने के लिए और झूठे प्रोपेगंडे से हिन्दुस्तान को बचाकर इसकी छवि को साफ रखने के लिए क्या हमारी हुकूमत मुल्क के मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट या मुल्क के इंटलेक्चुयल क्लास के लिए और मुल्क के ऐसे वफादार जीनियस इंसानों पर मुसतमिल वफूद दुनियां के दोस्त मुल्कों में भेजने के लिए गौर कर रही है, जिनके ज़रिए पाकिस्तान की तरफ से प्रोपेगंडों का करारा जवाब देते हुए हिन्दुस्तान की सही शक्ल दुनियां के सामने रखी जा सके और पाकिस्तान के झूठे प्रोपेगंडे का पर्दाफास किया जा सके? सर, इस सिलसिले में मैंने एक बार और भी सवाल किया था और मुझे फौरन मिनिस्ट्री ने इसका मुसबत जवाब दिया था। मगर जवाब देने के बादे उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ और पाकिस्तान मुसलसल उस पर अमल कर रहा है, जिसके नतीजे में हम हर मुकाम पर उससे मात खाते जा रहे हैं। तो कम से कम तकरीर और तहरीर के मैदान में पाकिस्तान पर बरतरी हासिल करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की मांओ की कोख बांझ नहीं है कि वह अपने बच्चों के मुंह में ज़ुबान नहीं रखती है और अपने बच्चों के हाथ में कलम की तलवार नहीं रखती है? मैं यह साफ जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या हमारी हुकूमत इस पर गौर कर रही है कि दुनियां में ऐसे वफूद भेजे जिनके ज़रिए हम अपने मुल्क की मौहतम विरशान हैसियत को दुनियां पर वाज़े कर सकें?

[†] مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی: شکریہ سر۔ پاکستان کے جھوٹے پروپیگنڈے یہ ثابت کر رہے ہیں کہ انٹرنیشنل طور پر وہ جھوٹوں کا بادشاہ سیاسی طور پر ثابت ہوا ہے۔ ہم اس کے جھوٹے پروپیگنڈے کا جواب شاید صحیح طریقے سے نہیں دے پا رہے ہیں جسکے نتیجہ میں پوری دنیا کو گمراہ کرنے کا اس نے ایک منصوبہ بنایا ہے جسمیں ہمیں بے پناہ پریشانیاں ہو رہی ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہونگا کہ کیا تحریر اور تقریر دو ہی ذریعے ہیں کسی پروپیگنڈے کا جواب دینے کیلئے اور تحریر اور تقریر کی طاقت میزائل اور بم سے بھی کہیں زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔ تو انسان دل اور دماغ کو صحیح راہ پر لانے کیلئے اور جھوٹے پروپیگنڈے سے ہندوستان کو بچانے

[†] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنے بچوں کے منہ میں زبان
نہیں رکھتی ہے اور اپنے بچوں کے ہاتھ میں
قلم کی تلوار نہیں رکھتی ہے۔ میں یہ
صاف جاننا چاہوں گا کہ کیا ہماری
حکومت اس پر غور کر رہی ہے کہ دنیا میں
ایسے وفود بھیجے جن کے ذریعے ہم اپنے
ملک کی مہتم بالشان حیثیت کو دنیا
پر واضح کر سکیں۔

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, in fact, in the recent years gradually we are sending more and more non-officials along with officials. I can place on record the excellent account of their performance in representing India's complete case. The hon. Member suggested that we should send more and more non-officials and we should expand the non-official component in the delegation and particularly when Pakistan sends a parliamentary delegation, we should also send a parliamentary delegation. This is a good suggestion and I will take the suggestion of the hon. Member into account.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to put one or two questions to the hon. Minister regarding inadequacy and ineptitute in our literature as well as in our negotiating process. Sir, we are justly proud of our secularism. We have given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir a Constitution which is both secular and democratic and has a system of human rights judicially enforceable. On the other hand, Pak-occupied Kashmir has already declared itself an Islamic Republic Theocratic Government of Republic by definition is a denial of human rights. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether at any place in

اسکی چھوٹی صاف رکھنے کیلئے کیا ہماری
حکومت ملک کے ممبران پارلیمنٹ یا
ملک کے انٹلیکچولز کو لاکر اس کیلئے اور
ملک کے ایسے وفاداد جینیئس انسانوں
پر مشتمل وفود دنیا کے دوست ملکوں
میں بھیجنے کے لئے غور کر رہی ہے جنکے
ذریعے پاکستان کی طرف سے پروپیگنڈوں
کا کرارا جواب دیتے ہوئے ھندوستان کی
صحیح شکل دنیا کے سامنے رکھی جاسکے
اور پاکستان کے جھوٹے پروپیگنڈے کا پردہ
فاش کیا جاسکے۔ سر۔ اس سلسلے میں
میں نے ایک بار اور بھی سوال کیا تھا اور
مجھے فارن منسٹری نے اسکا مثبت جواب
دیا تھا۔ مگر جواب دینے کے بعد اس پر
عمل نہیں ہوا اور پاکستان مسلسل اس
پر عمل کر رہا ہے۔ جس کے نتیجہ میں ہم
ہر مقام پر اس سے مات کھاتے جارہے
ہیں۔ تو کم سے کم تقریر اور تحریر کے میدان
میں پاکستان پر برتری حاصل کرنے کیلئے
ھندوستان کی ماؤں کی کوکھ بانجھ

his literature he has emphasised the fact that secular India can't part with a single inch of Indian territory in favour of dispensation which is not completely secular, democratic and which has not a guaranteed judicially enforceable system of human rights and that we shall not talk even under the Simla Agreement unless the condition is that Kashmir will always be a kind of a State which is totally secular, which is complete with judicially enforceable system of human rights and democratic. Has he ever done it? I have read our literature. I find that our literature is woefully inadequate.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in regard to the inadequacy of the literature, I would not like to enter into an argument. I myself said that it can be always improved. Any suggestion to improve the contents of the literature and its quality is always welcome. But regarding the limited question, which the hon. Member referred to in regard to the status of Pak-occupied Kashmir, *vis-a-vis* Jammu amd Kashmir, which is an integral part of India, we have adequately highlighted and we have also pointed out the situation prevailing there, the periodic elections through which people exercise their rights and the extraordinary situation which has been created as a result of the terrorist activities supported from the other side of the border and how the people of Pak-occupied Kashmir have been denied their basic right to exercise their franchise. They cannot exercise their franchise rights. These have been adequately projected in various literatures. If the hon. Member feels that it should be futher improved, surely, we are prepared to do that. But I think, the hon. Member who is a very eminent jurist will not ask me to make any comment beyond the Simla Agreement because we have taken a position that we are prepared to enter into a dialogue with Pakistan within the framework of the Simla Agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 583.

Pricing mechanism in respect of Petroleum Project

*583. SHRI SATCHIDANANDA: SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Strategic Planning Group on Restructuring the National Oil Indusutry formed by Government has submitted its report regarding phasing out the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) in respect of various items in the petroleum sector; and

(b) if so, what are the pahse-wise details of the scheme evolved, if any, for phasing out the APM, especially in respect of petrol, HSD, superior kerosene and LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA) (a) and (b) A 'Strategic Planning Group' on restructuring the National Oil Industry, with members comprising of top management from public and private sector and leading experts from academic and reserach institutes, has been formed. The group has not yet submitted its Report.

SHRI SATCHIDANANDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer to my question is not very clear. Under the present administered prices mechanism, the prices of petroleum products of common consumption like HSD are affecting mainly farmers, villagers and other weaker sections of the society. Kerosene is being sold at heavily subsidised rate at the cost of high price of petrol. But this highly subsidised consumption pattern leads to severe distortion in the economy so much so that the rest of the growth is diesel consumption in six times more than that of petrol. In the case of kerosen, the leakage of commodity from the PDS to

†The Question was actually asked in the floor of the House by Shri Satchidananda.